

## The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1861.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Davis to the Provisional Congress may be found on the third page of to-day's paper. Our readers, we feel assured, will agree with us that the Message is an admirable one. It is plain, brief, and sensible, and in admirable contrast with the messages of the latter-day Presidents of the United States. It gives a cheering account of the progress and prospects of our young Republic, and in regard to the diversity of business pursuits which must ensue in the Confederacy, throws out views which cannot fail to strike forcibly the minds of the statesmen of Europe. A large manufacture of Cotton in the South must of course materially diminish the quantity exported to foreign countries, and the question for Europe, and especially Great Britain, will be, how is the deficiency in the supply of American cotton to be made up?

The President's views on the seizure of our Ambassadors on board of a British vessel, are just what we felt sure they would be, and how a doubt can be entertained as to the character of that transaction we cannot conceive. The deck of a British vessel is as sacred as its soil, and as President Davis says, Messrs. Silldell and Mason might as legally have been arrested in London as on board a British ship sailing under the protection of the flag of its nation. Had this seizure of our Ministers been made in Yankee waters, or on board of one of our own vessels, there would have existed no right of complaint. But their embarkation was from a neutral port and on a neutral vessel, and their seizure was a flagrant violation of national law, and a gross insult to the British Government. That it will be so regarded we do not entertain the slightest doubt.—Great Britain has always been particularly sensitive concerning her naval character and supremacy, and has more than once gone to war on account of much less provocation than the infatuated Yankees have given her. There is, therefore, but this alternative for the Baboon Government—it must restore our Ministers to the protection whence they were wrested, with an humble apology to Great Britain, or prepare to engage, yard-arm and yard-arm, with that power of which it has been said

"Her march is on the mountain wave,  
Her home is on the deep."

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SALT IN LYNEBURG.—The committee appointed by meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg to take into consideration the exorbitant price of salt, report that their labors have closed, and that salt will hereafter be sold to consumers, by Messrs. McDaniel & Irby at \$3 50 per sack; and that the supply, it is supposed, will be ample.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

This favorable result was brought about by the action of the citizens of Lynchburg in public meeting assembled. They determined to take steps to bring down the price of salt, and above we have the fruits of their action.

If salt can be bought in Lynchburg at \$3 50 per sack, we should think it might be brought to this place at \$6 per sack.

It will be seen by Thursday's proceedings in the Convention that a mode of spiking the guns of the speculators and extortioners has been proposed by Judge Badger. We do sincerely hope that the mode, if adopted, will be efficient for the eradication of a great evil.

### A WORD TO THE CONVENTION.

We would respectfully suggest to the Convention the propriety of reaffirming North Carolina's solemn determination never under any circumstances to countenance any plan for the reconstruction of the Union.—We suggest this because there is an impression among the Yankees that there is a strong Union sentiment in this State, and no means of disabusing them of this idea should be left untried.

### CONCERT.

The Concert of the Musical Association of Raleigh, originally advertised to take place on Thursday evening, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, when it will come off under Professor Hansen. Looking at the rich treat in store for all lovers of music, and the object to which the sum realized by the Concert is to be devoted, we cordially anticipate a real jam in the Concert room.

### CAMP WYATT.

We learn from a friend at this post that on Monday morning a Yankee steamer approached the batteries and fired three rounds at them. Our men returned the compliment, but their balls fell a few feet short of the enemy, who immediately "bout faced and steamed off, having "taken nothing by his bill," or balls.

### YANKEES SWINDLING THE NANKEE GOVERNMENT.

At the last session of the Yankee Congress a Committee was appointed to investigate alleged frauds on the part of contractors for supplying the Yankee army. They met in New York, and after an investigation of seven weeks, during which immense frauds in every department of supplies were brought to light, a portion of the Committee proceeded to St. Louis, and there looked into the affairs of Fremont's department. Here again immense frauds were ferreted out and exposed. In the horse and mule department the discoveries were particularly rich and luminous. It would seem that the Yankee Jockeys could give the Yorkshire Jockey, or "Horse Chaunter"—to use a school-boy's phrase, "fat and the go," and beat him to death at his own game. An idea of some of the purchases may be found in the following report of inspectors:

#### CAMP SULLIVAN, WARSAW, Oct. 21, 1861.

To Colonel William Bishop:  
The undersigned having been summoned, as a Board of Surveyor, to examine and inspect the condition of the horses forwarded to this regiment from St. Louis, and report the result to your headquarters, would respectfully report that we have examined said horses and find seventy six (76) fit for service, five (5) dead, and three hundred and thirty (330) under-sized, under and over age, stunted, ring-boned, spavined, and incurably unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

Very respectfully,  
[Signed] DAVID MCKEE, Major,  
GEO. BUCKLEY, Lt. Colonel,  
JOHN SCHEE, Lieutenant.

#### CAPTAINS FOOTE AND ASHE.

We had the pleasure of seeing in this place a day or two since Captain Foote, of Company I, 1st Regiment State Troops. Captain Foote's Company was raised principally in this vicinity, and we are glad to learn from him that in the general his men are in the enjoyment of good health.

#### HUTTON & FRELIGH'S SOUTHERN MONTHLY.

We have received the November number of this excellent Magazine, and cordially recommend it to the liberal patronage of the people of this State. It is published in Memphis, Tenn., by Messrs. Hutton & Freligh, at \$3.00 per annum for a single copy; \$5.00 for two copies to one address or post office; six copies for \$15, &c. We subjoin the list of contents of this number, which will be found varied and interesting:

A New Theory of Finance; Gen. G. T. Beauregard; The Burial of Irene; What is a Dream; Josephine, the Embroiderer of Paris; To Mary N—n; The Madonna; A Ghost Story; South Carolina and South Carolinians; The Mississippi Boy; Political Dream-Land; The Methodist Preacher and the Robber; The Bible; Waiting; My Uncle Peter's Story; Flowers; To My Sister—Toan Absent Friend; The South; Kentucky; Where is Thy Throne, The Minds Cultivation; The Dying Poet; Lyrics; Ireland; New Southern Grammar; Our Sanctum; The Rambler; Compendium of News; Necrology; Publishers' Notice, &c.

#### FROM THE PENINSULA.

We call attention to the letter of our spicily correspondent "Aminadab," who seems to be as lively as a cricket amidst many disgruntleds. His complaint about a want of winter quarters, the tents being insufficient for the shelter of the soldiers, should be at once attended to by the authorities. The weather is now cold, and will soon be colder, and as troops must be kept in the field, they should be hutted.

#### NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURE SOCIETY, HELD IN RALEIGH, NOV. 19, 1861.

The Society met in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—the President, Dr. W. R. Holt, in the Chair.

The President addressed the Society on the sad condition of public affairs, which had prevented the usual Exhibition of the products of the State in the Agricultural and Mechanical departments, and urged the importance of keeping the Society in existence, that the rich fruits which had been produced by its influence upon the people of North Carolina might be continued and increased after our beloved country is restored to peace.

Judge Ruffin likewise alluded to the great improvements and increased production in the State, in the several departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Pomology, Stock, &c., and the organization of the Society, as an additional reason why the Society should continue to exist.

Hon. D. M. Barringer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while in the present condition of the country, it is not deemed expedient to hold our usual Annual State Fair, the members of this Society will continue earnestly and zealously to cherish and maintain our organization, not only for the manifold benefits it confers in time of peace, but as greatly useful, if not indispensable, in time of war, in fostering and securing the elements of its successful production.

Hon. R. W. Rayner moved that the Society proceed to the election of officers, which was adopted, and resulted in the re-election of the old officers, viz:  
President—Dr. W. R. Holt.  
Vice-Presidents—Dr. R. A. Cruden, S. F. Patterson, R. B. Bridgers, W. B. Wadsworth.

Treasurer—F. J. Hutchins.  
Secretary—P. F. Pascon.

The President re-appointed the Executive and other Standing Committees, which were appointed by him at the last annual meeting.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

#### W. R. HOLT, President. P. F. PASCON, Secretary.

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

#### CURTIS' LANE, Nov. 14th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—We are now at this delightful retreat for the second time. It is about ten miles below Yorktown, and a little over a mile from the noted Bethel. When we were here before, we spent five or six days charmingly, being exposed to pelting rains and the chilling winds of October. We took up our quarters under some old sheds made of pine tops, that had for some time been used by all the hogs of the neighborhood as a retreat, and on our routing them, they left behind, to our very great annoyance, any number of fleas, that fastened themselves on the beef-flesh of our mortal bodies. Poor fellows! how we scratched, and rolled, and sometimes said ugly words about these naughty and ill bred fleas. But we should not blame them. They were only patterning after the most of the bipeds of this Peninsula, who are always on the *quiver* to make themselves fat off the poor soldiers. We should not blame the fleas, then,—we do not blame them, and therefore ask their pardon for any insinuations to that effect.

Withal, we had a jolly time of it. We were soaking wet sometimes, but then, again, (as a worthy Sergeant of ours once said, when asked if he wasn't dry enough to take a drink,) we were "as dry as a shuck blown by the strongest north winds over the highest peak of the Apennine Mountains." We were literally dry inwardly and outwardly, for not a wet drop of spirits had we, except a few (a very few) "spirits of just men made perfect." These spirits sometimes light their lamps, and after supplying their quart pots, deliberately put them over their lamps, and thus cruelly shut out the bright light of their holy lives. But these blessed churchmen may do this in humble imitation of Devereux valet Demaris, who said "next ought to get drunk sometimes, because the next morning one is sure to be thoughtful; and, moreover, the practical philosopher ought to indulge every emotion, in order to judge how that emotion would affect another."

But to our jolly time,—and a jolly time had we. The morning after our arrival, we rose at the tap of the drum, and when we came to look about for something to eat (for we soldiers eat sometimes!) to eat! and behold! not a mouthful could be found. A turnip-patch was near by, and we had a delicate little breakfast of this elegant and very digestible (raw) vegetable. An epicure could not have got such a breakfast in Paris, the great city of victuals and pretty women. About noon we got some beef (oh! glorious and blessed beef! how we love it! how we love it! for, to tell the truth, it is a very great rarity with us!) We have been forced to eat turneps, canvas-back ducks, fried chicken, and such gross and heavy food!

Well, to our dinner. The bill of fare was beef and bread (sorter India rubber bread, a capital good article to make trace chains of). We didn't have a bit of salt, (not a grain, sir.) The beef was fresh, very fresh. (Very fresh beef, you know, would be spoiled, ruined, by the application of the least particle of salt, and besides, to eat the smallest quantity of salt might give a poor soldier the scurvy, and then, why, the d—l would be to pay, for he might die, and nobody would know he was dead.)

We had a fire to cook by, and a rousing, cheerful fire it was, too. At a little before 12 we gathered around, every fellow with his long spearhead staff, with a piece of beef (God bless the beef!) stuck on the end. Every fellow toasted for himself—some preferred it rare, some well done.—(There was no orders from Head Quarters, Fore Quarters, or Hind Quarters, to eat this blessed beef in a raw state, and so we ate it as well done, or rather, as we could.) Our bread! well, we cooked it. Cooked it, did I say? Yes, we cooked it! Some in spoonstons (those long handed shovels, we always ever remember to bring along, to exercise ourselves in the elegant art of ditching) others—well, I don't know how they made it!

Dinner was over, and to ditching we went, and you never saw dirt fly so. We did a heap of work that day, and our children, and children's children, will never die contented until they visit Curtis' Lane to see the great breast-works their old daddy threw them up with their own hands.—The Yankees ain't coming to Curtis' Lane, sure. They are too smart for that. Why, sir! we'd destroy 'em to a man. The "sleepy fifth" gets up every morning before breakfast, and the Yankees (we are told) have got wind of it. They ain't coming, sir!

In the evening of the first day, we had supper. Bill of fare—Beef (no salt) and bread. Although we had none of the delicacies of our breakfast on our table, yet we made out between the beef, flour, and cold, to worry through the night, and get up next morning ready for another attack upon the beef (no salt) and bread.

The first day and the last were pretty nearly the same. We left on Thursday morning about 3 o'clock. No long roll was best. We were ordered to leave as quickly as possible. We did so almost in breathless silence. Who would have made a fuss, when they said the Yankees were in great numbers, just over the branch? We went up to Graton Church, 3 miles from Yorktown, and staid there till the 31st October, when we left again, and came down here on purpose to have a fight (so they say) but we ain't had a fight yet, but we've gathered more corn, and hauled it up from down below Bethel, than ever you saw, and we would be glad to have our friends with us at the great husking frolic.

As to having a fight here, I don't dream of such a thing, unless we go down to Newport News.—I think we could get accommodated there. (We went got there this week.)

How long we'll stay here nobody knows, and I reckon nobody cares. It seems that we will have to worry through the winter in our almost worn out tents, or else let the winter worry us through our few short days.

Really, it seems to me that we are sufficiently human to have winter quarters. Why not? Cannot something be said or done by North Carolina for us. Can she offer no inducement, no

prayer, in our behalf. This is the first winter of this terrible civil war. It may last as long as the sieges of Troy, Ifo, and we have no winter quarters provided for us, how can the Government expect us to volunteer our services in her defence any more.

'Tis bad policy to freeze men to death in the winter, when it can be avoided, with a hope that they'll thaw again, and be as good as new in the spring.

If anything, therefore, can be done for us, by or through North Carolina, in the way of providing us winter quarters, let it be done without delay. The nights are cold now, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that winter nights will be a little colder.

Our Regiment is almost itself again. The men generally are sober, quiet, well-behaved; sometimes hungry, and mostly at work, such as ditching, cutting down trees, &c. Some of us would like to have a little fight, by way of variety.—More anon.  
Your Friend,  
AMINADAB.

#### N. C. STATE CONVENTION--ADJOURNED SESSION.

#### SECOND DAY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 19, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and took their seats as members, viz:  
Robert Strange, of New Hanover, vice Hon. W. S. Ashe; Neil Kelley, of Bladen, vice Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Leake presented a resolution to the effect that Mr. Biggs should be appointed to the office of the State Auditor, to take effect on the 1st of January next, and to entertain any measure as regards the altering of the Constitution of the State, and looking to an early day of adjournment.

Mr. Biggs thought the resolution should be referred to a committee of one from each Judicial District, which was concurred in, and the President appointed the following:  
Mr. Warren for the 2nd; Mr. Biggs for the 3rd; Mr. Mebane for the 4th; Mr. Leake of Richmond for the 5th; Mr. Schenk for the 6th; and Mr. McDowell of Madison for the 7th.

The Calendar of the unfinished business of the last session was read.  
Mr. Biggs moved to know if the calendar represented the business in the order in which it was introduced, and thought it should be printed for the use of the Convention.

Mr. Mebane said it was useless to have it printed; said it would be about as reasonable to ask the Judge to have the Court docket printed for the use of the lawyers; thought the clerks would attend to the keeping of the Calendar properly.

Mr. Barnes thought it would be inconsistent in having the Calendar printed, pending the resolution of the member from Richmond (Mr. Leake) confining the action of the Convention, and looking for an early adjournment.

Mr. Leake of Richmond, said that although his resolution opposed the taking action on Constitutional questions, yet there were many other subjects which would not doubt take up the time of the Convention, and thus require that the Calendar should be printed.

The President stated that all debate on that subject was out of order, as there is a rule requiring the Calendar to be printed weekly, unless that rule was suspended by a two-thirds vote.

In pursuance of the rule the Clerk was then ordered to have it printed.

Mr. Foster, of Randolph, introduced a resolution calling on the Comptroller for certain tabular information in regard to taxes, which was adopted.

Mr. Badger called the attention of the Convention to the subject of the iniquitous speculation now carried on in our midst. He gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce an ordinance looking to its remedy.

Mr. Rayner introduced an ordinance in regard to the wants of the Treasury. (This ordinance repeats the 7th section of the act of the last session of the Legislature, which postpones the issue of Treasury notes of a larger denomination than two dollars prior to the 18th day of February, 1862.)

Mr. Rayner moved to suspend the rules, so that the ordinance might be put upon its 2nd and 3rd readings. The rules were suspended, and the ordinance passed its 2nd reading.

Mr. Ruffin objected to its being now put on its 3rd reading. He thought it a serious matter involving grave constitutional questions, and that it ought not to be hastily disposed of. He thought some other method might be suggested to meet the demands of the Treasury—for instance, the issuing of bonds, bearing interest—in other words, some plan preventing the Convention from breaching the Confederate Constitution; said he wished more time for its consideration, as he had scruples of conscience on the matter. He moved, therefore, to refer the ordinance to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rayner said that upon consultation with the Treasurer and others, he learned that this was the only way to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury. The banks could lend no more money, and congress must be had to meet the demands of the State.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, said that the banks could extend their loans—that there were several hundred thousand dollars lying idle in the banks on deposit, and that he had no doubt it would be readily invested in State Bonds bearing interest—that this resource might be resorted to until after February.

Messrs. Kittrell and Leake, of Richmond, favored its reference to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor, the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Broadus. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The President announced that he had received a memorial from the Grand Jurors of Currituck in relation to the Stay Law, asking that the Convention would amend certain portions of it, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Biggs was laid on the table.

Peyton A. Atkinson, delegate from the county of Pitt, presented his credentials through Mr. Satterthwaite, and took his seat in the Convention.

Mr. Leake, of Richmond, from a special committee on the adjournment of the Convention, reported a substitute to adjourn *sine die* on the 2nd day of December.

Mr. Biggs moved to suspend the rules and place the substitute on its several readings, and called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered was determined in yeas 50, nays 38. The motion was lost, two-thirds not voting.

Mr. Warren introduced a resolution expressing admiration for the bravery and fidelity of the officers and soldiers captured in the Hatteras affair, which was read and lie over under the rules.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution in regard to free negroes selecting their own masters. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ellison, a resolution that one day after adjournment all members of the Convention not in the military service and not over 50 years of age enroll themselves into a military company, equip themselves at their own expense, and volunteer their services in defence of their country. The above resolution lies over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. Graham the injunction of secrecy in regard to the secret proceedings of the last session of the Convention was removed. The Calendar of the last session was then taken up, and the resolutions and ordinances were disposed of by being indefinitely postponed, informally passed over, and laid on the table.

[Many of those indefinitely postponed have been made unnecessary by the action of the General Assembly, and also by the progress of events.]

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to an enquiry by the Convention, giving a statement of taxes for the last five years.

Mr. Graham moved that the report be laid on the table and printed, and that each member be furnished with ten copies, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Graham the Convention adjourned to meet at the usual hour.

#### FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21st, 1861.

The Convention was called together at the usual hour by the President.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following gentlemen were announced by the President to fill vacancies in Committees:  
Messrs. Schenck, Caldwell, of Macon, and Holmes.  
Military Affairs—Mr. Lyon.

with sufficient surety, for his good behavior for the space of three years, in such sum as the Court may direct.

Be it further ordained, That the offences mentioned in the foregoing section shall be prosecuted in the County Court only, and by criminal information instead of indictment, in which the following rules shall be observed: Informations may be filed by the County Solicitor *ex officio*, either in vacation or in term time, and process as well for the arrest of the party charged as for compelling the attendance of witnesses shall immediately issue thereupon. If the capias shall be served five days before the return, the defendant shall be compelled to plead and try at that term, and shall not be allowed by the Court to postpone the trial, unless for the absence of a material and necessary witness, who shall be detained by illness, or for some cause of a like nature, and shall also be required, as a condition of such postponement, to pay into Court the costs which may have accrued. And the Court shall have power to make such rules and orders for the summoning, returning and empanelling of jurors, and for the complete exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, as may be deemed proper. Informations under this Ordinance shall have priority of hearing and trial on and after the Tuesday of any term. Upon the conviction of any defendant, the Solicitor shall be entitled to tax a fee of twenty dollars, and upon his acquittal or discharge, he shall not be liable to pay any costs, but the County shall be liable for the attendance of all material witnesses, as well for the defendant as for the prosecution. No judgment shall be stayed or arrested, and no demurrer allowed on account of any want of form or technical language in any information, if the offence shall be therein plainly and distinctly set out. From the execution of the writs and proceedings under this Ordinance no appeal shall be allowed.

And be it further ordained, That the Governor shall have power, when, and so often as in his judgment the public interest may demand, to cause to be seized to the public use, all or any of the things hereinbefore mentioned, and may, on notice to the execution of the writ, appoint any officer or officers, person or persons, to make, from time to time, such seizures, under such rules as he may prescribe, and for ascertaining the price to be paid to the owner or owners, their agent or attorney. For any such articles so seized, the following method shall be observed: two persons shall be appointed, one by the owner or person making the seizure, and one by the owners, his or their agent or attorney, who having been sworn to act justly and impartially in the premises, shall proceed to estimate the fair value of the articles seized, and to certify the same under their hands and seals, and in case of difference between them, shall choose an umpire, who shall, in like manner, make and certify such valuation, or should the owner be unknown or be absent from the State, and have no known agent or attorney therein, then the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which such seizure may be made, or if made in any incorporated city or town, the mayor or chief officer thereof, shall name a person for the behalf of such owner or owners, to act in making such valuation, and the valuation made in manner aforesaid, shall be held to ascertain, conclusively, the price to be paid for the article so seized, and the certificate of such valuation shall be delivered to the owner or owners, his or their agent or attorney, or if these shall be absent or unknown, shall be deposited with the Clerk of such County Court, to be held for his or their use, and such certificate shall entitle the officer or person making the seizure, or at the public Treasury; and if such payment be refused, the party shall be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until payment shall be made; but if the party shall refuse to receive payment in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or of this State, or in current notes of the banks of this State, he shall not be entitled to interest: *Provided*, and it is hereby declared, That no articles shall be liable to seizure which are held or possessed by any one for his own personal use and that of his family or dependents, or for the use of sick, disabled or poor and necessitous persons, or for other charitable use. By any seizure made conformably to the provisions of this Ordinance the property in the thing or things seized, shall be immediately vested in the State, without regard to any subsequent proceedings for ascertaining the value thereof, or for any other purpose.

And be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall be in force during the present war only, except as to prosecutions, which may be pending and undetermined at the end of the war, and may in the meantime, be repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Mr. Ruffin took occasion, although a little out of order, to make some remarks on the ordinance. He complimented the author upon the able manner in which it was drawn up. He said that the application going on all over the State, to the use of such a character as to require the most prompt proceedings, and thought that this ordinance pointed out the proper manner in which they should be dealt with. He cordially invited the attention of the Convention to it, and hoped it would pass.

The ordinance was made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

An ordinance, introduced at the last session, to amend the Constitution in regard to calling the yeas and nays in the Legislature, by Mr. Rayner, was taken up and put on its third reading, and passed, after some discussion, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Ordinances and resolutions on their last readings were taken up, committed, or postponed indefinitely.

The ordinance in regard to test oaths, introduced by Mr. Smith of J., at the last session, was read the second time, causing some discussion.

Pending the discussion, Mr. Ruffin moved to go into secret session, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention adjourned.

#### APPREHENSIONS OF AN ATTACK ON COLUMBUS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—Great apprehensions are felt of an attack upon Columbus. A public meeting has been called, to take place to-day, to devise means of defence. The Federal are concentrating an immense force at Cairo, and an attack at Columbus is hourly expected.

### JOHN MAUNDER'S MARBLE WORKS,

MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTELS AND FURNITURE. WORK FURNISHED AND PUT UP. Designs furnished for Monuments if required. Orders by mail punctually attended to. packed and Warranted. MAR 19-51